

There comes from Washington the information that reports have been received from various sections of the South, showing a gradual change in the sentiment in relation to the Potter scheme to unseat President Hayes. The report says that a prominent Georgian now in Washington, states that the excitement in Georgia is running high, and that the Democracy there will join hands with Northern Democrats in any measure which will look toward ousting the President. Some of the Southern Republican members are fearful that the investigation will so arouse a feeling of party strife that it may result in actual revolution. The Democrats are conducting the investigation with all the bitterness and partisanship they can command and seem to be perfectly unconcerned as to the result. But we can hardly credit the reports from the State of Georgia. There is no occasion for any dissatisfaction on the part of the Southern Democrats. For them Mr. Hayes has done a good deal. Tilden could hardly have done more, probably not so much. He has given the rebels a place in his Cabinet; he has appointed them to office; he has looked after their interests to the detriment of all deserving Republicans. He has done all that human power could do to make those who fought against him and who fought against the Government, forget the defeat in 1876, and under his administration Democracy is flourishing in the South. What more can the Southern Democrats ask? Politically they are prosperous; they control every Southern State, and can manage things to suit themselves; and to join with the Northern Democrats in a revolution to oust President Hayes when more than one-fourth of his term has expired, would be an absolute disgrace.

What would be the result? It would be death to the South. The North would grow stronger by the issue which would follow. As in 1861, the patriotism and the intelligence of the North would rise in their might and would conquer. Potter's revolution, then, virtually means a solid North, and a ruined and shattered South. The people down there have had some bitter experiences, and they want no more. The Northern Democrats and the Southern Democrats plunged the South into war in 1861, and from that terrible blow it has not fully recovered. The lesson then is a warning now, and it behooves Potter & Co. to take heed. We have faith in the conservative element of the South, but no trust can be placed in the Northern Democratic member of Congress. The former want to avoid another conflict, but the latter are miserable and reckless politicians, and neither respect law and order, nor have the good of the country at heart. These Northern Bourbons should bear in mind that there is power enough in the government to wipe out any revolution they can set in motion.

Postmaster Keyes, of Madison, has been interviewed by a Milwaukee Sentinel representative, regarding the political outlook in Wisconsin, and in answer to the question "What are the prospects," he said: "They are certainly good. Much good work is being done by the Republican press, and by the active Republican leaders. And the Democrats are ever exerting themselves in our favor. I told an interviewer the other day that the Republicans never can repay the obligations they are under to the Democratic party for the utterly malignant stupidity of its policy and its exquisitely fatal blunders just at this opportune moment when the Republicans are under the greatest stress of weather and need help the most. We can rely with ample confidence on the Democrats for ensuring us a victorious campaign, when we are not absolutely sure of ourselves. Recent events have illustrated the experience of the past in this respect."

The Sub-Committee which went to Florida will doubtless be able to report great fruits in that State, as the Democratic members of the Committee have decided to accept only Democratic testimony on the subject. When Hancock, of New York, a Republican member of the Sub-Committee, wanted to summon some Republican witnesses, the Democrats refused to issue the summons. Republican testimony would be damaging to the Democratic cause, and of course they do not want it.

The advocates of irredeemable paper money are both numerous and active; to accomplish their purpose they appeal to the worst passions of human nature; they threaten armed resistance to the enforcement of the present laws, and ally themselves with Communists and the idle and vicious who avowed object is the destruction of existing social order.

"We therefore ask the co-operation of all intelligent, law-abiding citizens, in our efforts to counteract the influence of these pernicious theories, by showing how industry should be encouraged and protected, and prosperity invited and secured by making the world's money our money; by taking our stand firmly upon that sound and enduring principle of finance that nothing but coin, and paper convertible into coin upon demand, can be safely adopted as money by any government, and in favor of prompt return to specie payments at the time fixed by law."

Poor Fremont has at last a hope of getting something. The President has nominated him for Governor of Arizona, and of course the Senate will not delay in confirming him. The chances and changes of life have placed John C. Fremont in humble circumstances. He was once rich—now he is poor. Once he rode high on the wave of popularity—now is almost forgotten. In the prime of life he was the best known man in America. His previous explorations of an overland route to the Pacific gave him fame, wealth and popularity. His praise was heaped by hundreds of thousands in the United States, and in Europe they did him honor. The King of Prussia gave him a gold medal for his scientific services, and the Royal Geological Society of London, did likewise. In 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency, but was defeated by Buchanan, in the electoral college, getting 114 votes to the latter's 174. He rose to the rank of major-general during the war, but resigned long before the war closed. The immense wealth accumulated in California by his land enterprises and by purchases, gradually passed out of his hands, and now, at the age of 65, he is poor but not quite forgotten. By a singular combination of circumstances his riches have been taken away, and now he is compelled to ask charity of the Government.

Two brothers, William A. and A. W. Andrews, sailed from Boston on Friday last for Europe in a sailing boat only 19 feet long and 6 feet and 4 inches beam. They carried sixty days provisions. May they rest in peace.

The Milwaukee Sentinel very pertinently remarks, that perhaps if Mr. Weber, of Louisiana, had been as ready to commit perjury for the benefit of the Democracy, as Anderson, he might have been alive at this writing.

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# THE JAMESVILLE GAZETTE.

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## THE NEWS.

**The End of the Long Struggle for the Freedom of the Queen of the Antilles.**

**Fears of a General Uprising of the Commune in Different Cities of the United States.**

**The Democrats Claim the South Carolina Rifle Clubs were Intimidated.**

**A Senate Committee will Investigate Stanley Matthews.**

**General Fremont Nominated for Governor of the Territory of Arizona.**

**The Condition of William Cullen Bryant is Not Favorable.**

## CUBA.

**Peace in Cuba at Last—The Recent Reports Fully Confirmed—Garcia and His Companions Sail for St. Thomas.**

HAVANA, June 9.—Captain General Jovellar yesterday received the following official telegram:

LOS TEXAS, June 9.—"At 7 o'clock this morning the man-of-war Guadalupe, sailing from Manate Bay for St. Thomas, having on board the so-called General in chief and latest President of the Cuban Republic, Major General Vicente Garcia, and his companions.

A Te Deum was sung this morning in the Havana Cathedral for the restoration of peace, in the presence of the Captain General, authorities, and a large congregation.

Private reports say Martinez Campos arrives in Havana about the middle of the week. He is now engaged in the peace festivities at Santiago de Cuba.

LOS ANGELES, June 10.—The Daily News has been informed that the favorable news from Cuba, and the press officers, and ordered the arrest of Crooks imprisoned for rebellion.

## MATTHEWS.

**He Jumps Out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire—A Committee of the Senate to Investigate Him.**

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Stanley Matthews seems not to be satisfied with letting bad enough alone, but jumps out of the frying-pan literary into the fire. His connection with the Anderson scandal seems to have been accidentally developed by the committee, as, when this investigation began no one had Matthews in their mind as the probable victim, but all eyes were turned upon Sherman as the man who was to suffer. But Anderson's testimony, although directed against Sherman, acquitted him from any wrong, but missing him hit Matthews, and to him has the attention of the committee since been directed. While Sherman is almost lost to sight, and is not now commented upon in connection with the investigation, Matthews flattered as soon as he was hit. He saw no chance for mercy at the hands of the House committee, so he asked a committee of the Senate, which was yesterday appointed, to investigate his case. This committee is a strong one, but it is not in any sense composed of Matthews' friends. If he had, however, let the case remain entirely in the hands of the Senate, it would have been well enough, but after asking its attention, he turns around again and sends a batch of his correspondence with Anderson over to the House committee, through his friend, Governor Cox. This correspondence was read, and General Butler framed upon it a resolution that Matthews be invited to appear before the committee at his convenience, to make such explanations as he may desire of the letters received from Anderson to himself, and such letters as have been produced before the committee, and to answer such questions as may seem pertinent to the subject under investigation. This was what might be naturally expected under the circumstances, and at the time the resolution was presented Governor Cox said he had no doubt Senator Matthews was anxious to appear before the committee.

This was subsequent to his explanation in the Senate, and the granting of his request for a committee to investigate him. Now he sends word to the committee that he will not come; that he desires to commit his case exclusively to the Senate committee, not understanding the fact that he has already committed half of it to the House committee. The Republican members of the committee cannot defend him and cannot apologize for his course. He has placed Governor Cox and Mr. Reed, who have been especially favorable to him, in an embarrassing position, both having stated repeatedly that he was anxious to receive a summons.

## IN LUCK AGAIN.

**General Fremont Nominated for Governor of Arizona.**

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President has nominated General Fremont as Governor of Arizona. Fremont is here, and in impetuous circumstances, his vast fortune having been wrecked in speculation, but he has not sought the office, although he probably will accept this one, to which he has been appointed. In order to make a place for General Fremont, the President sent Hoyt, of Michigan, now Governor of Arizona, to Idaho, and removed General Brannan, of Wisconsin, formerly of Illinois, from the Governorship of Idaho. A fight will be made in the Senate on Brannan's behalf.

## STEALING STATES.

**The Democrats say that the Rifle Clubs of South Carolina were Intimidated, and they will Unseat Small.**

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grossman Small, of South Carolina, is not entitled to his seat because Democrats in his district were intimidated by President Grant's proclamation disbanding the rifle clubs. The same report was made in the case of Rainey, but in Small's case it is more ridiculous, because it was in his district that the Hamburg and Ellenton massacres occurred.

## COMMUNISTS.

CLEVELAND, June 9.—The authorities here are making preparations against the possible outbreak of the Communists. The detectives report that Communist tracts and books are being distributed. There are very active and suspicious movements being made. It is thought by a good many that the visit of a certain rabid speaker from Cincinnati, by the name of Gustav Luebkert, had no good effect. He roused the people, and out of employment very much by what he said.

## THANATOPSIS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The condition of William Cullen Bryant to-night was not very favorable. He was resting quietly, but took nourishment less freely. His respiration was good, but his pulse was not quite so strong. The physicians don't look for any change within the next twenty-four hours.

## BOND APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The bond of ex-Governor Packard, of Louisiana, as Consul to Liverpool, has been received in the State Department and approved.

Hendricks says he is opposed to any investigation which will disturb Mr. Hayes; Tilden will not say as much. He is anxious for a revolution.

## BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Could It Have Been Made a Waterloo?—Stricture on General Meade.

Ex-Senator Simon Cameron recently gave several columns of reminiscences to a member of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune.

of Cameron's criticism to which the Tribune publishes this reply:

The writer of the above appears to have totally misconceived Simon Cameron, who does not mean that a "Waterloo" could have been made at the battle-field of Gettysburg, but does mean that Lee's army might have been destroyed or captured before recrossing the Potomac at Williamsport and Falling Water, some forty-five miles south of the battle-field. Lee began his retreat on the Fourth of July. The South Mountain passes were held by Lee's rear guard until the strip of territory between them and the Potomac was reached. Lee suffered severely in the retreat to the river. The Federal cavalry made several thousand prisoners, captured and burned hundreds of baggage wagons, and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy. The South Mountains had been passed by both armies, and they were in the strip of territory between them and the Potomac. Lee suffered severely in the retreat to the river. 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## BRIEFLETS.

—Some sunny.  
—No demand for fans at church yesterday.

—It seems as if the old nick was picking out the weather for the picnic.

—The City Fathers meet to deliberate around the council table to-night.

—The sky seems overcast, and the women overcast seams. That's all the difference.

—With the prospects of water-works, and the establishment of brass works, Janesville ought to be enthused.

—The Knights of Honor will have a meeting to-night for important business, and all are requested to be present.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jenn L. Jones will be glad to receive the M. I. C. and friends of culture at their home this evening.

—Ex-Governor Dewey, of Grant county, the first governor of Wisconsin under the state organization, was in the city Saturday.

—The Circuit Court has adjourned until June 21, and Judge Conger has taken his scales over to Jefferson to weigh some cases there.

—Will Williston has commenced a two weeks' visit in Janesville, and is being cordially greeted by his many friends and acquaintances here.

—The committee of arrangements for the Art Collection are requested to meet at the parlors of All Souls to-morrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

—The river is a living contradiction of all temperance talk. It shows that the fuller it gets the more speedily it rises in the world, but then it fills up on water.

—Miss Hattie Castle, an adopted daughter of Mr. John Nightingale, died this afternoon, after a lingering illness of consumption, in the twenty-second year of her age. Funeral at the residence, on Bluff street, Wednesday, at ten a. m.

—The post office mail order department paid last week 73 orders, amounting to \$946.36, and issued 123 orders amounting to \$1,779.71, making a total cash with fees of \$2,741.32.

—The phony phonograph left Saturday night for Watertown, where it showed up yesterday. It is not only human-like enough to pray and swear, but it can also break the Sunday, just like a man.

—Two young fellows had a frolic and a scuffle on the sidewalk in front of Barnes' meat-shop yesterday, and succeeded in tumbling through one of the front windows, making work for the glazier.

—Mr. G. C. Fritz has resigned his position as advance agent of the Hessian Band, and is now looking about for some business engagement. He is ready for any position where he can earn an honest 92 cent piece.

—The St. Mary's church picnic, announced for to-day did not take place, the weather being unfavorable. Postponement has been taken until next Thursday, when it will take place, if summer don't miss the train and fail to reach the city.

—Otis P. Martin, who was formerly in the Gazette office, and who has many acquaintances in this city, has lately been honored by election to the Vice-Presidency of the International Typographic Union. He makes Chicago his home now.

—Captain Brooks has overhauled the Lotos, and completely renovated and refitted it, so that it is now as seaworthy and comfortable a boat as there is on the river. It will be in readiness to accommodate all those who desire to indulge in excursions and picnics.

—Charles Stewart and Adelbert Turner, who were arrested some time ago for burglary, were not forthcoming this morning when the case was called up by Justice Balch. The \$100 bail was therefore declared forfeited. Mr. Thomas Van Alstien and Mr. A. C. Stewart being the bondsmen.

—Chung Wing Ling, who pulled a revolver on John Hogan, in a dispute about some washing, was fined \$5 and costs, amounting in all to about \$11, by Justice Prichard last Saturday. The wash-washee will hereafter keep his temper down, as it is too costly a luxury to indulge in.

—The amount paid out for witness fees in the Brown case were estimated in Saturday's Gazette at about \$400. The official figures show the exact amount to have been \$564.18. Eighteen of the witnesses were in attendance for eighteen days before the trial was commenced, which makes the expenditure seem needless.

—Rev. Thomas Maclean of Aurora, Ind., has accepted the tendered rectorship of the Trinity Episcopal parish in this city, and will occupy the pulpit on and after the first Sunday in July. He is a young man, a cultured scholar, and will doubtless not only prove an acceptable pastor, but an addition to the social and literary circles of the city.

—Miss Battle and her pupils will give a piano recital at her rooms in Lippin's block, this evening. Miss Mattie Wilcox, Miss Baldwin, Miss Clara King, Miss Rose Hathorn, Miss Sarah Johnson, Miss Frankie Wheeler, Miss Carrie Riker, Miss Vita Anderson, and Miss Fannie Wright will participate. Miss Battle will render several selections herself.

—The monument to be erected by the citizens over the grave of young Lawler, for his heroic attempt to save the life of a drowning man, is rapidly approaching completion. It is now in the hands of the polishers, and will be placed in the cemetery about the first of July. Appropriate exercises will probably be arranged to take place at the unveiling of the monument.

—The funeral services of Mr. Lorenzo Dearborn were held yesterday morning at All Souls' church and were largely attended. Rev. Mr. Jones made touching and telling remarks and the other services were also impressive. The remains were taken to Edgerton, where the procession was met by a large number of sympathizing friends, who accompanied the remains to the grave.

—The Clement Brothers will be in Janesville next Friday night. They have promised to come at different times before, but have been for various causes prevented. This time they say they will come sure. They are said to give a fine musical treat, and especially excel in character songs. They have met with success wherever they

have appeared, and will doubtless draw well here.

—The Manchester (Iowa) Press gives space to an interesting letter from Mr. Orange Williams, descriptive of the Janesville cotton factory, and the advantage which it is to the city. The enterprise merits the laudatory notice thus given it, and the facts and figures given in the letter prove interesting reading matter to those who do not live here and are not familiar with them.

—Patrick Foley, who lives in the First ward was on a lively hurrah last Saturday night, and so alarmed his family by his antics, that his wife sent for an officer to take care of him. Constables Drake and Taylor interviewed the froaky husband, and cordially invited him to take a walk. The walk terminated at the jail, where he remained over Sunday. This morning he was ready to swear off, and pledging himself to future uprightness was allowed to go forth in peace.

—A young married woman living in this county sent for her father, who lives in an adjoining State, praying that he would come and take her away from her husband, whom she claims was abusing her. The father came, saw and was conquered, not by his daughter, but by his son-in-law, whom he found to be a better husband than was represented to him. He was so delighted with the son-in-law, and so disgusted with his daughter's fault-finding that he got gloriously full on reaching Janesville, and made quite free in telling the story of his fruitless trip.

## CONCERNING CHINA.

A Practical Talk About the Immigration Question, and the Duties of America Toward the Swarthy Orientals.

Rev. L. N. Wheeler, of the Court Street Methodist church spoke yesterday to his people on the question of Chinese immigration. Mr. Wheeler having lived for years among them, and having been a close observer of their characteristics and manners, he was well prepared to speak on this topic. He chose for his text, Leviticus, 19:33: "And if a stranger sojourn with thee in your land ye shall not vex him."

The speaker prefaced his discourse by remarking that he was not a philo-chinese and should be spared from motives of revenge he should say little in their favor. He had received many courtesies from the common people, and even some kindness from the rank and nobility, but he had also known what it was to be insulted on the streets because he was a white man, and had been persecuted by them because he sought to introduce a new religion. Still the Christ within constrained him not to speak in malice.

It was claimed that there was danger of the country being over-run with the Chinese. This fear was without foundation, as the law of supply and demand would regulate this, and no more laborers would come hither than there was employment for. The figures for the past twenty-five years also showed that the Asiatic emigrants numbered during the time only \$150,000, while from the European nations had come about 1,556,000.

It was also charged that the Chinese were Barbarians. But a look at the country shows that they are large manufacturers, and skilled artisans. Agriculture was also carried to a higher degree of improvement than here. Some of their land had been made to yield abundant crops for 150 years, and yet not allowed to lose its fertility. Their government was even more stable and efficient than ours. They had vast libraries, and from some of their towns 10,000 scholars would go forth at one time to compete for a single prize. They were the inventors of many wonderful things. To them is owed the invention of the compass, of gunpowder, and of the printer's art. In commerce also they occupied no inferior position.

It was also charged that they cheapen labor. This was an old, old story. This cry has been raised against every new piece of machinery, which would do work formerly done by hand. Mechanical inventions has called forth mobs, and caused riots, because they did away with labor, and yet when they had been introduced, they were found to add to the industries of the country and help the laboring classes. In their introduction they had caused suffering to some classes, but only until the old system and the new system had become adjusted. The same cry was raised when Irish immigration commenced to pour hither, and it had been raised against the Germans, but it has since been demonstrated by experience that there was no cause for alarm.

It was also claimed that the Chinese carry their earnings and production out of the country. They leave here, though, the result of their labor, the public and permanent improvements upon which they have labored, and the figures show that in San Francisco they pay one-sixth of all the custom duties paid there. They spend more or less here for food and clothes. Had it not been for the Chinaman the trans-continental railroad would be a thing of the future. There is nothing said about the large amounts of money sent out every year to Europe, but what little the Chinese send home to relieve suffering friends there, is deemed a robbery of America.

It was strongly charged that they were immoral and were corrupting Americanism. Their religion, like all pagan religions, does not tend to a very high state of virtue. The first stream of immigration from any country consisted largely of the lower and poorer classes. Those who were surrounded by luxury and honored by position did not care to migrate, but those who felt the necessity of doing so, on account of want or oppression, and the flouting masses, came first. It is safe to say that their successors will be much better. As to the social reproach of which such great complaint is made in San Francisco, it is wise to inquire who are the patrons, and where is it the worst? Not in the Chinese quarters, but along Sacramento street, on the border nearest to Christian civilization, the representatives of which, when they do fall, go to a lower depth of degradation than the Chinese themselves. By inquiring into the patronage of this leprosy no American, unless devoid of shame, will care to press this objection further.

It is California chiefly which complains

and demands relief at the hands of Congress. The fact that they happen to be geographically nearest to the problem, does not give them the sole right to solve it. It is an American issue. There is the sacredness of treaty to be considered. Under this treaty the Chinese are promised protection here. They have kept their part of the treaty better than we had. We would not think of taking measures to put a stop to immigration from China, if they were provided with a strong navy. We would not think of acting so concerning England or any European country. The Chinese officials had always acted promptly to punish all offenses committed against Americans in their country, even when the offenses were committed by other foreigners, and not by natives. Hundreds had been thus punished, in many cases by death, in order to keep their treaty inviolate, and yet in this country a hundred Chinamen had been murdered, and the government had only in three or four instances punished the perpetrators of these crimes. China had paid over \$1,000,000 for damages done to commerce by pirates, and other damages to mercantile interests, but America had never responded to any of China's claims. In fact, our record as a treaty-keeping nation was a bad one. We had shaken hands with the Indian only to kill him. We had brought the African here only to enslave him, and we had invited the Chinamen only to persecute and murder them, and burn their houses. If we had kept our treaties as have the Canadians, we would not have had the deadly war of the races which everywhere characterized the frontier life. If China has indicted any wrongs on us, we also have wronged her. We have forced the opium traffic upon her at the mouth of the cannon, and have made fortunes from this traffic, which is worse than intemperance. American merchants and officials living in China in many instances go deeper into vice than the Chinese ever do here on our shores. They make vast fortunes but do not invest them there. They spend them in Europe, and yet complain because the Chinese send home from here a portion of their wages. American and European steamships and vessels have killed all demand for the hundreds and thousands of junks which formerly plied up and down along the coast, and thus threw many hundreds out of employment, and yet complain because they cheapen labor here. China would gladly give up the treaty and wall itself in again, if it could, from foreign influences, but now the walls are down and they could not be built up again.

The problem must be met. Class legislation must be done away with. The legislators must take up educational questions. The resources of the country must be developed. We had just commenced to occupy this continent, and in developing its vast resources of wealth, here were men with strong and willing loins, who could be used. They were ready to bow to the humblest task, and lift the heaviest burden. They will dig into mines abandoned by Americans. They will turn the desert places into flowering gardens, and terrace the loftiest mountains from their bases to their snow-caps. They will do work which Americans will not do. The question then presents itself, of whether we shall drive away this muscular capital, or utilize it?

This we proudly term the home of all nations, and we cannot afford to cast off this crown of which we are so proud. Policy also dictates that we should conciliate this vast commercial interest, and that we should provide for the safety of traders and officials, by maintaining the treaty inviolate.

The church too had a mission. China was nearer and could be reached easier by the Christianity of this country than the other pagan lands. As they came here, or we go there, they shall gain a favorable idea of our civilization and our religion, and this could only be done by our acting our part well as individuals and as a nation. Christianity should stand the test now given it, and improve the good opportunity thus afforded.

DEATH OF WILLIAM SPAULDING.

The sad intelligence was received to-day from La Mars, Iowa, of the death of William Spaulding, son of William Spaulding of this city. His death took place yesterday, of quick consumption. Mr. Spaulding was formerly in business in this city and was well known and deeply respected by our citizens. His death in the prime of young manhood will be mourned by a large circle of friends here and elsewhere. The remains will arrive here to-morrow night, accompanied by the stricken wife. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

## THE WEATHER.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 78 degrees above, and at 2 o'clock at 68 degrees above. Clear. One year ago to-day at 9 o'clock a. m. the thermometer stood at 59 above, and at 1 o'clock at 72 above.

The indications are, for the upper lake region, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, higher pressure, northeast to northwest winds, stationary or slightly higher temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather, except possibly occasional light rains in two first districts.

## CONJUGIAL CONFESSION.

Thomas Welch, of the town of Rock, is a well-to-do farmer, who apparently has enough of the world's good things to make him happy, but to-day he appeared before Justice Wickham and told of the skeleton in his household. He claims that his wife is given to strong drink, and that when under the influence of the cup occasionally becomes maddened beyond all reason. He quit drinking about three months ago, but she still insists on taking a drop, and won't put on a red ribbon. The other day she manifested her affection for him by shying a plate at his head, closely followed by a knife, and wound up by smashing a chair over his back. She appeared before the Justice this morning to answer to the charge of assault, and termed it a foul he from beginning to end, and swore by the high heavens that she would never make any treaty with a husband who has dis-

graced her and her children by bringing them into a court of justice, where, she declared, she had never been before. The case was adjourned one week, and in the meantime will probably be talked over at the fireside and settled.

## CITY NOTICES.

Hearing Restored.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 10, 1878.

DR. NEEDHAM & SON, Gentlmen—I have used your Earne for the last eight days, on one of my ears that I have been totally deaf in for the past thirty years, and can now hear any ordinary conversation with my well ear closed. I would advise all who are suffering with any affection of the hearing, to call on the Doctor before he leaves Janesville.

MICHAEL CRAVIN, Jackson St., 4th Ward.

This is to certify that I have worked with the above man Cravin for seventeen years, and know that he was totally deaf in one ear, and furthermore, that he is restored to hearing from using Dr. Needham's Earne.

MICHAEL FINLEY.

Will be in Whitewater, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Found, on Milwaukee street a safe key which owner can have by calling at the Gazette office, proving property and paying charges.

Mrs. Caldwell will close her flower house for the season on the 25th of June. A great variety of plants at one-half of former prices.

The Fragrant Breath of Beauty

Attests the matchless purifying properties of Sordozont. Every lady who has ever used it proclaims it a perfect antidote to dental decay. Pure teeth are essential to a pure breath, and both are enjoyed by all who resort to this agreeable, wholesome, vegetable compound.

Spaulding's Glue will mend your ways, &c.

Local Matters

Ladies and Gentlmen will always find the nicest and cheapest Box and Staple Stationery in the city and Sutherland's Bookstore, No 29 Main street.

It is always annoying to a congregation to have a person hawking and coughing during services. One dose of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup relieves the worst cases. Sold by E. B. Heimstreet.

Such a combined effort upon the part of all its attaches is always made to please its guests, that the visitor to the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., is pretty sure to return.

Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, is a standard remedy, and will cure a Cough or Cold in half the time required by ordinary remedies. Call on your druggist and try a bottle, only 25 cents. Sold by E. B. Heimstreet.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, possesses all the requirements in size, style, location and appointments of the modern first-class hotel, and keeps its reputation as a model house.

Dunbar's Wonderful Discovery.—Be-theoda Water, the acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney Affections of all natures and kinds, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia and Gouty Swellings.

E. B. HEIMSTREET, Sole Agent for this City.

The Home Insurance Agency.

Dimock & Hayner are agents for the oldest and strongest American and English Fire Insurance Companies. Among the list are such companies as the Old Britain and Phoenix, of Hartford, the Home, Continental and Westchester, of New York, the Insurance Company of North America, Fire Association, Girard, American, Pennsylvania, and Franklin, of Philadelphia. The Liverpool and London and Globe, Imperial and Northern, and Commercial Union of England, and the Western Assurance and British America, of Canada, and others.

You can now get insurance in the above well known companies at the lowest possible figures. This being the case it would seem useless to throw away money upon weak and unknown companies. Get the best at the best rates.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you, your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning, will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

decided weakness.

Womanly Elegance and Grace.

There are few among our fair readers who would not gladly possess the rosy complexion, the beautiful form, the cheerfulness and elasticity of spirits, that good health always imparts. Parker's Ginger Tonic will restore these feminine attributes to thousands whose shattered constitutions are due to functional derangement. It radically cures Dyspepsia, gives tone to the enfeebled organs, dissipates Headaches, Neuralgia and Nervousness, relieves painful Periods, and safely establishes regularity of the female functions. It soothes the nerves, imparts ease and strength to mothers themselves, and through the milk to their nursing babes, prevents the Nausea and Constipation peculiar to ladies in a delicate condition, and greatly relieves the sufferings of this period. It acts like a charm on the digestive machinery, speedily counteracts the weakening effects on the bowels of excessive heat, indigestion, or impure water, and is warranted to cure the worst forms of Colic, Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera Infantum, and even Asiatic Cholera if taken in time. Buy a \$1.00 bottle of your druggist, A. J. Roberts, or a sample bottle at 15 cents, and test its extraordinary merits.

apridawootjunc21

"Dobbins' Electric Soap."

Having obtained the agency of this celebrated Soap for Janesville and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people to its merits.

I have washed with Dobbins' Electric Soap made by L. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and pronounce it the best soap I have ever used. The rapidity and ease with which it enables one to do one's washing is really surprising. Boiling the clothes is entirely unnecessary, and no rubbing is needed. I would not be without it.

NELLIE KENNEDY.

I have no hesitation in saying that no house-keeper should be without Dobbins' Electric Soap. I can heartily recommend it. It is a charm in the wash-tub.

ELIZA P. LELAND.

As a time, labor and money saving article, I take pleasure in recommending Dobbins' Electric Soap to my neighbors. It promises wonders and does all it promises.

MARY YONKINS.

I take pleasure in calling attention to the testimonials, as we have just made arrangements with the manufacturers in Philadelphia, so that we can supply the trade at their lowest Philadelphia price.

GEORGE W. HAWES, Sole Agent.

June 10th 1878

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House New York City.

sepl7doodwly

## DIED.

SPAULDING.—At La Mars, Iowa, June 9, Wm. W., son of Wm. Spaulding, aged 31 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father, on Milton avenue, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to be present.

## COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY BUMP & GRAY GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, June 5.

Flour—Patent \$4.00 per sack; Minnesota \$1.40 per sack; Wisconsin \$1.40 per sack.

Barley—Choice samples at 30¢45¢ per 50 lb; common to fair quality 30¢35¢.

Corn—new shelled per 60 lbs. 35¢30¢, new do new ear 25¢30¢ for 75 lbs.

Oats—good local and shipping demand at 15¢20¢.

Beans—dull at 75¢1.35 per bushel.

Brans—50¢ per 100; \$1.00 per ton; Buckwheat per ton \$7.00.

Meal—coarse, 80¢ per 100; bolted \$2.00 per 100.

MIDDLINGS—\$3.00 100 lbs. Ton \$30.

GAOUDY FEED—50¢ per 100 lbs. Ton \$30.

Timothy Seed—70¢1.00 for 40 lbs according to quality.

Clover Seed—dull at \$1.50 30¢ per bushel.

Potatoes—Peach Blooms, 20¢35¢ per bushel. Other varieties 30¢35¢.

Butter—good demand at 10¢12¢.

Eggs—plenty at 75¢ 50¢ doz.

HIDES—Green, 50¢; calfs 40¢; Dry, 13¢14¢.

Wool—range at 25¢30¢; 1/4 off for unwashed.

SHEEP—Range at 30¢ to 50¢ according to condition and weight.

SEEDS—Timothy 1.05 1.15; clover 1.25 1.30.

BEANS—1.00.

BUTTER—Range from 13 to 14¢.

CHEESE—9¢10¢ fresh.

CHEESE—9¢.

## Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 8.

Flour—No improvement was noticeable in the demand for this staple on Saturday. Buyers of all classes bought sparingly, and the sales reported were limited to 800 barrels of spring extra, and 200 barrels of rye. Prices remain unchanged.

Wheat—Prices were again advanced on Saturday. The unsettled weather having strengthened operators in their opinion that the receipts would continue light for the present, quite a strong feeling was developed. Without being bullish, the market was one-sided both in tone and tendency, and prices for cash and option property averaged 1/4¢, cents higher than Friday's closing quotations on Chicago. Business was active. Cash No 2 closed nominally at 1.00 1/4. For seller June 1.00 1/4; 10¢; for seller July 95¢ 1/4; 96¢; for seller August 94¢ 1/4; 95¢.

CORN—34¢ 1/4; 35¢.

OATS—33¢ 1/4; 34¢.

RYE—No 2, 52¢.

BARLEY—New No 2, 49¢.

PORK—cash 9.25 1/2; 9.25 1/2.

LARD—cash 6.00 1/2; 6.00 1/2.

LIVE HOGS—3.35 1/2; 3.35 1/2 according to grade.

WHISKY—1.08.

HOPS—8.00 1/2; 8.00 1/2.

HONEY—9.00 1/2.

SUGAR—Granulated, 10¢; cents; Standard A 9 1/2¢.

CHEESE—5.75 1/2; 5.75 1/2 according to quality.

EGGS—Fresh 54¢ 1/2.

BUTTER—16.25 1/2; 16.25 1/2 according to quality.

POLTRY—Turkeys 10.00 1/2; chickens at 2.25 1/2.

TALLOW—6.00 1/2; No 1.

BEANS—Good medium 1.15 1/2; 1.15 1/2 per bushel; and rays 1.05 1/2.

BROOM CORN—54¢ 1/2; 54¢ 1/2, according to quality.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese, 42¢48¢; live duck, 25¢.

WOOL—Washed 15¢ 1/2; unwashed, 12¢ 1/2; fair washed, fair to good, 31¢35¢.

New York Grain and Produce Market.

New York, June 8.

Flour—For state and western the market was steadier, but the sales were limited to 9,000 barrels; shipping extras was quoted at 3.20 1/2 1/2.

Rye flour quiet at 3.25 1/2.

Wheat